

Equal Rights

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SATURDAY,
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Jane Norman Smith

Chairman of the National Council of the National Woman's Party, who spoke on Recent Achievements of the Woman's Party at a dinner held at National Headquarters on Tuesday, January 15, 1929.

Equal Rights



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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 64.]

Introduced in the Senate, January 4, 1928,

by SENATOR CHARLES E. CURTIS, Kansas.

Introduced in the House, May 18, 1928,

by REPRESENTATIVE FREDERICK W. MAGRADY, Pennsylvania.

It Can Be Done

THE fears expressed by our opponents that the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment would "tear down" the work of a generation by rendering null and void all protective legislation for women may be somewhat allayed by recent events in Congress.

On January 5, 1929, Senator Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa introduced the following bill in the Senate of the United States:

A BILL

To regulate hours of employment in the District of Columbia.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no male person shall be employed in any manufacturing, mechanical, or mercantile establishment, laundry, hotel, restaurant, or telephone or telegraph establishment or office, or by any express or transportation company in the District of Columbia more than eight hours in any one day or more than six days in any one week; except that such employes may be permitted to work overtime not more than four hours in any one day on condition that payment for such overtime is made at the rate of not less than one and one-half times the rate of pay for the first eight hours.

Sec. 2. The provisions (including penalties) of sections 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9 of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the hours of employment and safeguard the health of females employed in the District of Columbia," approved February 24, 1914, are hereby made applicable in the administration and enforcement of this Act in the same manner as in the administration and enforcement of such Act of February 24, 1914. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to appoint three inspectors at a salary not exceeding \$1,800 a year, in addition to those authorized by such Act of February 24, 1914, to carry out the purposes of such Act and of this Act.

IN an interview with Senator Brookhart he said that such glaring cases of overtime work without remuneration had come to his attention that he found the bill absolutely necessary, notwithstanding the fact that since the introduction of his bill several employers had already cut down the amount of overtime work.

When asked about the constitutionality of the measure, Senator Brookhart said that he believed it would not be questioned as only the District of Columbia was affected and Congress had full power to legislate for the District. Senator Brookhart went on to say that to his mind the Supreme Court had been too technical at times in interpreting the rulings of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and that it should not leave all regulatory measures, especially those regarding working conditions to the States.

As for the future of the bill Senator Brookhart said that although he was not certain the measure would be acted on during the short session of Congress, he was going to persist in his work for it.

IT seems to us that this interview brings out particularly well the need for legislation which applies to both men and women equally, for while the District has had a law for many years regulating hours of work for women, it is only now that it has seen fit to take up the question of safeguarding its men.

This single example indicates vividly the fact that the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment would not necessarily mean the demolition of protective legislation.

The States where such legislation exists may perfectly well follow Senator Brookhart's example and make welfare laws equally applicable to the two sexes. The constitutionality of such laws on a non-sex basis is already established.

It is safe to assume that the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment would almost automatically raise the standard of working conditions, but, and here is the crux, it would also tend to make efficiency and not sex the basis for employment.

Under the Equal Rights Amendment welfare legislation can readily be preserved if both sexes are willing to accept it. The only question is, Are men brave enough to face the competition of women on the level?

New Members Elected to Council

ELIZABETH SELDON ROGERS of New York, Bertha W. Fowler of Colorado, and Ruth Litt of New York were elected members of the National Council of the Woman's Party at a meeting of the Council at National Headquarters on January 15. The newly elected members have for many years been active in the work for suffrage and for Equal Rights.

During the suffrage campaign Mrs. Rogers was chairman of the Advisory Council of the Woman's Party of which some of the most prominent women in the country were members. Before taking up national work, she had been a pioneer worker for suffrage in her own State of New York. She was regarded as one of the most powerful speakers in the movement and as a member of the Suffrage Special in 1916 and again of the Prison Special in 1919 toured the country speaking in behalf of suffrage. Mrs. Rogers was one of the famous group that was sentenced to 60 days in the Occoquan Work-House in 1917 for picketing. This group was pardoned by President Wilson after three days' imprisonment. Mrs. Rogers has taken a prominent part in the Woman's Party campaign for Equal Rights giving valuable assistance with both State and national work.

Mrs. Fowler has been the chairman of

the Colorado Branch of the National Woman's Party since 1914 when the first Woman's Party Committee of women voters was organized there to help secure the national suffrage amendment. Mrs. Fowler had been prominent in the suffrage movement in England and had there taken a stand against special laws for women in industry. She was one of those who opposed the passage of the eight-hour law for women alone in Colorado, on the ground that such a law was a handicap to women in earning their living. She may therefore be regarded as one of the pioneers in this country for industrial equality. Mrs. Fowler gave most valued assistance with the last national convention of the Woman's Party which, upon invitation of the Colorado Branch, was held in Colorado Springs in 1927.

Mrs. Litt was one of the leaders in the work of winning suffrage for women in New York State. She directed the work in her district which gave a majority for suffrage every time the amendment was submitted to the voters. In the work for Equal Rights, she has taken an especial interest in the problems of women workers and has given active assistance to the Industrial Council of the National Woman's Party. Mrs. Litt has also been active in the Federation of Business and Pro-

fessional Women's Clubs and has impressed upon this organization the necessity of equality in industry as well as in business and in the professions. During the past year Mrs. Litt spent considerable time in Europe, Africa, and the Near East. In every country she visited, she came in contact with Feminist leaders among whom she aroused keen interest in the international work of the National Woman's Party.

The officers of the Woman's Party feel that great strength has been added to the National Council by the addition of these three new members.

Following the meeting of the Council Mrs. Emile Berliner was hostess at a dinner at National Headquarters when Jane Norman Smith was the principal speaker.

Members of the National Council who attended the meeting of the Council at National Headquarters were Jane Norman Smith of New York City, chairman; Mrs. Valentine Winters of Dayton, Ohio; Elizabeth W. Dixon and Dora G. Ogle of Baltimore, Maryland; Mrs. Richard Wainwright and Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley of Washington, D. C.; Laura Berrien of Georgia; Maud Younger of San Francisco; Burnita Shelton Matthews of Mississippi; Emma Wold of Oregon; Florence Bayard Hilles and Mabel Vernon of Wilmington, Delaware.

Recent Achievements of the Woman's Party

THERE seems no more propitious moment than the beginning of a new year for the consideration of what the Woman's Party has accomplished, both in the States, nationally and internationally, toward the advancement of the position of women.

Just a year ago the Committee on International Action of the National Woman's Party went to the Pan-American Conference at Havana for the purpose of keeping alive the question of the legal rights of women, placed on the agenda of the conference five years before through the resolution sponsored by the delegates of Guatemala and Costa Rica. It hoped, also, to secure a hearing before an unofficial plenary session of the conference, at which it could present its Equal Rights treaty drafted by Alice Paul. You are all familiar with the result of the work of this committee at Havana. Equal Rights for women was kept very much alive, and thanks to the wonderful cooperation of Cuban Feminists the Equal Rights treaty was presented to the conference at an unofficial plenary session, our own members and women from Cuba, Porto Rico and San Domingo speaking in its behalf. The next step of the Commit-

tee on International Action was to ask the conference to appoint a committee of women to study the legal status of women in the twenty republics of the Western Hemisphere, just as the National Woman's Party has studied and made a research of the legal status of women in the United States. This request was granted by the conference and an Inter-American Commission of Women was appointed to study the question and report the result of its findings to the next conference. Doris Stevens, chairman of our Committee on International Action, was appointed chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women, which, when all of the appointments are made, will consist of one woman from each of the twenty-one republics.

While the Woman's Party was far-visioned enough to recognize the launching of the Equal Rights treaty at the Pan-American Conference as an important step, there were few of us who realized

the extent to which it would fire the imagination of Feminists the world over or its significance in advancing the international Feminist movement. Its effect has been far-reaching, as Miss Stevens found when she recently went abroad to confer with foreign Feminists. The background of Feminist activities at the Pan-American Conference was an advantage to her when she succeeded, with the assistance of Ambassador Orestes Ferrara of Cuba, in securing the passage by the League of Nations of a recommendation for the appointment of women delegates to the Hague Conference on the Codification of International Law, which will consider the subject of the nationality of married women.

ALTHOUGH we had been repeatedly told that the question of Equal Rights for women was still in an "educational stage," and could not possibly be made an issue in the national election campaign, the Woman's Party decided to try to put it in the foreground in the last Presidential election by campaigning for its old and tried suffrage friend, the fearless advocate of Equal Rights for men and women and introducer of the Lucretia

Mott Amendment, Senator Curtis, and Mr. Hoover, as the two candidates who offered the most hope to the Equal Rights movement. While State branches endeavored to do their part in the campaign, the national organization concentrated on pivotal States, New York and New Jersey, sending its best speakers and workers to those States. Analysts who have gone over the publicity connected with our election campaign have said that the Woman's Party secured more publicity than some of the highly-paid publicity committees of the political parties. Finally, the attack made on the Woman's Party, the Equal Rights amendment and industrial equality for women by the Democratic candidate for President in his radio speech at Newark made Equal Rights for women an issue in the campaign—the very thing which we were assured was an impossible thing to do.

Each group that worked in the election campaign has claimed that its work had much to do with the result, how much no one can say. The Woman's Party knows that its campaign, managed by Mabel Vernon, was dramatic and effective, and we, too, claim that we made a large contribution to the success of the campaign in New York and New Jersey.

The research of the laws of the United States as they relate to women, which has been under way during the last seven years, under the direction of Burnita Shelton Matthews, head of our Legal Research Department, is near completion. During the last year, while Mrs. Matthews has been engaged in defending our rights in the headquarters condemnation proceedings brought by the Government, Emma Wold has been continuing the research of the laws and putting the material in shape so that it will be accessible for publication and for the use of our members.

The Woman's Party has sponsored the bill introduced in Congress to give suffrage to the women of Porto Rico. A committee hearing was held last year, at which Porto Rican Feminists appeared in its behalf. The bill has passed the House and, through the untiring efforts of Mary Moss Wellborn and Constance Carpenter, our two young lobbyists, the Senate Com-

mittee has recently reported the bill favorably.

The National Headquarters has sent organizers to Massachusetts, where meetings have been held and a legislative campaign is contemplated, and to Kentucky, where one Equal Rights bill was passed. Mrs. Matthews has drafted many bills for introduction in State Legislatures, and many have passed. State branches of the Woman's Party are now actively working for the passage of separate bills to amend specific laws discriminating against women.

Speakers have been sent out to other organizations by State and local branches, Equal Rights arguments have been broadcast from radio stations, press stories have been constantly released and magazine articles written by Woman's Party members, and meetings and dinners and luncheons have been held, both by local groups and our Industrial Council, to keep alive the interest in and to improve the status of women.

WHILE all of this educational and legislative work is not as spectacular as an election campaign or work at international conferences, it is the kind of work that must be done in order to create the necessary strength which must play so large a part in the final success of the movement.

Because the great majority of industrial women have been inarticulate, chiefly because they have known little about the propaganda in favor of special labor laws for women, advocates of such laws have been extending them, or attempting to do so, to include women in executive positions. In California, a year ago, the State Labor Commission sponsored a bill which, if it had passed, would have placed every wage-earning woman in the State of California, including business and professional women, under the rigid restrictions of an eight-hour law. The so-called "48-hour law" for women in New York will affect, according to their statements, the policy of some mercantile establishments of hiring women for certain executive positions, "since all responsible positions require considerable overtime."

In spite of the report of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, which claims that women are not affected to any extent by laws regulating their hours of work without at the same time regulating the hours of men, in my own State, New York, it was the protests against it of the women who would be affected by the proposed law that prevented a straight eight-hour law for women from being passed. The fact that women newspaper writers and reporters, printers, linotype operators and proofreaders, ticket sellers on railroads and pharmacists have broken down the New York law prohibiting them from working on night shifts by securing exemption from its provisions, and that women restaurant workers now are asking exemption from the Legislature, these groups containing thousands of women workers proves that the action of women who are affected by restrictive laws in appealing to State Legislatures for exemption and in appearing before legislative hearings in opposition to the extension of such laws is a better test of the effect of such legislation than hearsay reports of what some worker may have said to an investigator who is already committed to special labor laws for women.

LASTLY, while a few years ago the Woman's Party stood alone in the United States as the one national organization of women in favor of industrial equality for women — although there were many such local organizations—a year ago the National Woman Lawyers' Association unanimously passed a resolution against special restrictive laws for women, and last spring the National Women's Homeopathic Medical Fraternity passed a similar resolution, adding that all legislation should be based on the nature of the work and not upon the sex of the worker.

Whether our dream of Equal Rights for women is near or far from realization, the efforts we have made, locally, nationally and internationally, have carried us a long way forward toward our goal.

Woman Expert At Rome Promoted

THE promotion of Elizabeth Humes of Memphis, Tennessee, from Assistant Commissioner at Rome to Trade Commissioner has been announced by the Department of Commerce.

Miss Humes has been in the service of the Commerce Department for more than eight years, being appointed while she was in Rome, secretary to the Commercial Attache there. A year later she was

made secretary to Trade Commissioner H. B. Smith, who was assigned to make a special investigation of the foodstuffs consumption in Europe, and while engaged in this work traveled extensively on the continent.

In January, 1922, Miss Humes' official station was transferred to Vienna; in July, 1923, to Berlin; and later to London. She was promoted to Assistant

Trade Commissioner at Rome in July, 1927.

Even before entering the foreign service of the Commerce Department the new Trade Commissioner's knowledge of the Italian language, life, and conditions was extensive as she had undergone part of her education in Italy, and during the World War had served there with the American Red Cross.

Miss Humes returned to the United States last summer and while here visited about twenty important cities for the purpose of bringing to American business men and women many facts concerning economic conditions in Italy.

Gudrun Carlson of Minneapolis who, for the past six years has been director of the Home Economics Department of the Institute of American Meat Packers, was recently appointed United States Trade Commissioner at the new Oslo office.

This appointment marks the appearance of the third woman trade commissioner to serve the interests of American business in other lands. The other is A. Viola Smith of the Shanghai office of the bureau. Both Miss Smith and Miss Humes have been in the United States

recently, having been called home to acquaint American business men with the latest trade developments in their respective territories. These trade commissioners are the three highest ranking women in the entire foreign service of the United States, the Department of Commerce says.

Miss Carlson was born in St. Peter, Minnesota, and attended the University of Minnesota, later Columbia University from which she holds a M. S. degree. From 1912 to 1914 Miss Carlson was principal and teacher of home economics in the Rush City High School in Minneapolis, later on in Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, New York, where she took charge of the home economics department for three years. In 1918 she again transferred, this time joining the staff of State College, Brookings, South Dakota, where

she held the same office as at the last institution. Following this she became head of the Goods and Cookery Department of the New Jersey College for Women at New Brunswick.

After adding further training and instruction at Columbia University she organized and developed a new home economics department for the Institute of American Meat Packers.

The new foreign representative of the Commerce Department has traveled through Europe studying markets, food habits and home economics teaching in each country. During the World War she was enrolled as a Red Cross dietician and instructed special classes in dietetics, also doing much lecturing on the subject. Miss Carlson is a frequent contributor to well-known periodicals of articles on home economics.

Chilean Consul Addresses Women Jurors' Dinner

IF THE success of the Women's Jury Service bill to be presented to the Maryland State Legislature depended wholly upon the dinner held in its interest on Friday, January 18, in Baltimore, the passage of the bill would be assured, for no more successful dinner has been given by the Maryland Branch—in point of numbers, in representative groups, in the presence of numbers of the so-styled "sterner sex," and in the unabated attention which every speaker had.

Representatives were present from various organizations, including the Democratic women's organizations, the Republican Federation, the Housewives' League, the Housewives' Alliance, the Progress Club, the Twentieth Century Club, the Women's Progressive League, the Women Lawyers' Association, the Maryland Tax Reform Association, the Central Progressive Club, together with members of the General Assembly, lawyers, doctors, social workers and others.

Amelia Himes Walker, who presided at the dinner with charm and distinction, introduced as the first speaker Helen Elizabeth Brown, member of the National Woman's Party and chairman of the Alpha Delta Chapter of the Women's International Legal Fraternity. Miss Brown is the author of this Jury Service Bill which is being sponsored by the women lawyers of Maryland.

Miss Brown said in part:

"Women want to serve as jurors so that more accurate justice can be done in the courts of Maryland. Women lawyers are sponsoring this bill to make women eligible for jury service because they realize the urgent need for women in our courts.

"It is an uncivilized and barbarous spectacle to see women arrested by men,

By Florence Elizabeth Kennard,
Secretary of the Maryland Branch of the
National Woman's Party

indicted by an entirely masculine Grand Jury, prosecuted by men and tried in a court where they are judged by twelve men in a jury box.



OSCAR L. DE LA BARRA
CONSUL DE CHILE

"In all these cases a woman's judgment is needed to correctly arrive at the guilt or innocence of the accused.

"Judge John E. Walsh of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia has said: 'If the Nineteenth Amendment does nothing other than give to the courts the aid of women jurors it will justify its continued

existence as a part of the Constitution.'

"The jury law in Maryland is so antiquated that the courts of Maryland have been forced to devise a system of their own for selecting jurors. This new bill brings it up to date and makes all citizens eligible for jury duty."

Honorable Oscar de la Barra, Chilean Consul, was then introduced and spoke most interestingly on the status of women in Chile. He said:

"While feeling, as I do, that 'Women of Chile' is a subject more than distantly connected with the main purpose of this dinner, it occurs to me that both yourselves and I ought to derive no small amount of consolation from the fact that matters might have been very much worse had I been asked to speak on 'jury service for women'; because, then, indeed, my predicament would have been one of a most serious and embarrassing nature, inasmuch as I would have been quite unable to say a single word to you. . . . And surely you will agree with me that a gentleman in distress is always a pitiful sight! Having made this explanation, which I trust, will also serve as a sort of apology to all, I shall proceed to say a few words to you in regard to the women of my country, Chile.

"Perhaps one of the finest testimonials that Chile can offer to her women is to be found scattered through the pages of our national history. If we examine it, we shall find there the names of several ladies inscribed in letters of gold. . . . Let us go back to 1541, almost four hundred years ago. Santiago, the Chilean capital, was not then the modern metropolis it is today; it did not have palatial homes and tall commercial buildings, a series of hastily-built huts was all it could boast of; its population did not exceed the seven hundred thousand inhabitants

as we do now, but barely amounted to some two hundred persons, mostly soldiers. . . . Now, the Indians, former owners of the soil, had the extremely bad habit of indulging in almost daily attacks upon the then newly-founded borough, and thus, the huts were gradually being burnt down while its dwellers also, one by one, were being either killed or mortally wounded. One day, however, a woman rose and lo! she saved the situation by devising certain stratagems which resulted in the defeat, or at any rate, in the temporary dispersion of the hostile natives. Her dauntless courage and her feminine cunning succeeded where the valiant but fruitless efforts of the military leaders had failed. Inés Suárez was her name, and every Chilean has learned to respect her memory in spite of the many many years that have gone by, since Doña Inés was buried.

"Let us skip a few chapters: It is now the year 1810, a time when all Chileans, descendants though they were of those heroic Spanish conquerors of yesterday, found themselves actively engaged in a gigantic struggle, in order to free their country from the no longer welcome yoke of the Spanish monarchs. Here, again, we come across the names of at least two other women: those of Doña Paula Jaraquemada and of Doña Mercedes de Fontecilla, wife, the latter named, of an illustrious Chilean patriot called General Carrera. And if I mention these ladies, it is not because they actually took up the sword or the rifle in the defense of their native land—which they did not—but because both of them are examples of other civic virtues of that high spirit of self-sacrifice and of patriotic inspiration that have ever characterized the women of that Spanish-American Republic named Chile.

"We now come to the twentieth century: Wars and bloodshed have faded from the picture; but the women, far from being idle, are even more actively engaged in other spheres of activities, striving for the advancement of their individual sex as a unit, and for the national progress of their country as a whole. . . . Let us take first the professions: It is with real pride I proceed to tell you that many years ago already the first two women in the whole of South America who received the degrees of doctor in medicine and of attorney-at-law, respectively, were two Chilean ladies, graduates of the Santiago de Chile State University. I am sorry I don't happen to be certain at the moment of their names. . . . And needless to add, in 1929, we have a very much larger number of lady-doctors, lady-attorneys, lady-dentists, etc.

"In the realms of art and literature the women of Chile also are and have been prominent. Doña Mercedes Marin del Solar, who lived in the first half of the nineteenth century, was one of the fore-runners of our national poetic literature.

In the present times Gabriella Mistral stands out, not only as a great poetess and as one of Chile's finest writers, but hers is a name that really belongs to all Spanish-America, and perhaps to the whole feminine world! Only recently this distinguished lady-compatriot of mine has been honored by the League of Nations, assembled at Geneva, having received an important appointment to one of that corporation's permanent international commissions.

"Rosita Renard and Amelia Cocq, two famous pianists; Sofia del Campo, a singer well-known in New York musical circles; and Rebeca Matte—a truly great sculptress—are only a few of the Chilean women who, in addition to earning for themselves more or less universal recognition of their talents, have actually helped to make our country better-known abroad, and to advertise with their own personal examples the good points of Chile and her inhabitants.

"Among the laboring classes Chilean women present a view or panorama slightly different from those I have just been referring to; but while its general background may not be quite so rosy, I have no hesitation to say that a cool analysis of the situation, such as it is, will reveal almost equally pleasant facts, all of them flattering to the feminine element. . . . They work, not to feed their mates, but to help them to keep the pot boiling! And after the day is over they even manage to find time to have the home clean, the children washed, and particularly, to have their husbands' meals ready. . . .

"In so far as the business and clerical spheres are concerned, I think it will be sufficient if I tell you that in our government offices we have today a number of women who have risen to be officials of the first class—and by this I mean to say that they hold the highest post attainable below those of head of a division and of Under-Secretary of State. In fact, in my country, nobody is surprised when a lady is found to be . . . in charge of things; it may be a national bureau, or a post office branch; a judge's secretarial office; or a large and prosperous business concern. And not only that, but Chilean women, who are reputed to be amongst the best-looking and most fascinating in Latin America, with their innate charm and with their attractive and pleasing personality seldom, if ever, fail to win for themselves the friendship and the respect of their fellow-workers.

"In concluding I wish only to say that the new generation of Chilean girls and young matrons is very much up-to-date, very much after your own American type of 1929! . . . It is quite a common sight in Santiago, to see, dashing across the central streets of our capital automobiles driven by young ladies who do not always remember to look at the policemen on the corners in whose charge the

city traffic is supposed to be! . . . With a few exceptions, our girls no longer require to have a "duenna," or chaperon by their side in order to be allowed to attend a friend's party, or to be able to pay a visit to the neighborhood cinema in the daytime. All that has disappeared in Chile and has been replaced by the short skirts much more esthetic than the crinolines, and by the motoring goggles far more practical than the old-time traveling veils: above all, by the realization on the part of our women—and of our men, too—that there is no reason why the ladies, just because they are ladies, should not enjoy, also, in moderation, of course, a certain degree of freedom and of private independence.

"So you can see, ladies and gentlemen, that while I must admit Chilean women, as yet, do not vote, in reality, and in everyday life they absolutely enjoy the same privileges as the men. They are permitted to do the same work as we do because we know already that they are capable and just as efficient. Our women do not have to demand this or to shout for that: they get it before they even ask. . . . They are here and there and everywhere; and, mark you, to my knowledge, nobody complains or asks why! . . . This being the case, I believe that ancient and unequal laws will not remain very much longer in nominal existence, because people do not have so much to conform with laws, as laws have to adjust themselves as the times change, in order to conform with the people!"

SENATOR WILLIAM J. OGDEN, former member of the General Assembly of Maryland, followed Senor de la Barra, and in a vigorous speech tore down the theories of the apologists in their advocacy for the protection of womenkind from the cruel, cruel world, reiterating his belief in the fundamental principle that knowledge of the responsibility of government should rest upon both sexes; reiterating also his belief in Equal Rights and democracy.

Emilie A. Doetsch, former newspaper woman and now assistant city solicitor, was then introduced and said in part:

"We have been amused at the boast of Louis XIV, 'I am the State,' but the doctrine is not at all bad if it is extended far enough.

"A more ideal form of government cannot be imagined than one in which every citizen felt proudly that he was the State.

"The State cannot exist without the people and the more intimately the interest of each citizen is bound up with that of the State the better the government will be. We must learn, women as well as men, that the State is just exactly what we make it. We must impress upon ourselves more and more that we, individually and collectively, are the State

and that all its possessions, its functions, its activities are ours.

"Women have no sense of strangeness, no self-consciousness when they enter their homes, churches or clubs, feeling they belong there—they should have the same attitude in regard to the court-house and other public buildings which are the visible symbols of government.

"But a few short years ago we went into the court-house feeling like aliens, but now we can roam its corridors with

the nonchalance of a newsboy, knowing that at last we are *citizens*.

"Women are a part of life, but have kept aloof from some of its more depressing aspects. We must learn to see the whole and to face all the facts—its pleasant as well as unpleasant aspects—only if we know what the dangers are can we do our part to remove them."

MRS. WALKER then introduced the last speaker, saying that no meeting of the National Woman's Party in

Maryland would be complete without a word from Edith Houghton Hooker, who by her encouraging words heartened those present to redouble their efforts for the passage in Maryland of the Jury Service Bill for women.

Mollye H. Rollman, through whose efforts the affair was so successful, was chief hostess, assisted by Elizabeth Forbes, Louise N. Graham, Mrs. Albert Winton Perkins, Dora G. Ogle and Mrs. Harry Crosby.

Equal Rights Measures in the States

WORK for Equal Rights bills is under way in a number of State Legislatures which are now in session.

According to reports coming in to National Headquarters of the National Woman's Party, State branches are preparing to press vigorously in their Legislatures for measures removing from the laws discriminations against women. Among these reports is a letter from Helen Beatty Noland, a representative from La Plata County in the Colorado Legislature. Representative Noland writes:

"I have introduced the 'Equal Rights' bill in the House and it has been referred to the Judiciary Committee. I believe the chairman is favorable, but there is a great deal of opposition, mainly from three sources:

- "1. Lawyers, afraid of women jurors,
- "2. Labor, afraid of competition,
- "3. Women, afraid of paying alimony, and losing 'protective' legislation.

"I am prepared to defend the bill in committee and on the floor. The labor group probably can not be helped. But I should like the following help from you, some good specific sources from which I can get material disproving theories in many law books that women are incompetent witnesses, emotional and untrue jurors.

"This bill, I understand, has been lost before, through lack of support of women members and ridicule by the men. I am glad to support the State bill and national amendment, and hope I can be effective in doing so."

Lillian H. Kerr of Colorado Springs, vice-chairman of the Colorado State Committee of the Woman's Party, arranged with Representative Noland for the introduction of the Equal Rights bill and is in charge of the legislative work of the Colorado Branch.

Mrs. Lieber E. Whittic, New York State chairman, who is leading the legislative work in New York, writes:

"The State Branch has engaged Anne Birrell Clarke of the Birrell News Service of Albany to act as legislative repre-

sentative at the Capitol during the present session of the legislature.

"We are introducing the following bills:

"Guardianship as regards services and earnings of minor children and actions for damages resulting from seduction of a child or injury or death; separate domicile in regard to voting and office-holding only (no further provisions have a hope in the Assembly Judiciary Committee); jury service; and a bill exempting restaurant workers from the provisions of the no night work law for women. Whether or not we shall introduce the general labor law repeal bill, I have not heard. The Industrial Council will make the decision. You no doubt know that Governor Roosevelt is utterly opposed to our position with regard to industrial legislation and would not receive their delegation when asked to do so after his election."

FLORENCE BAYARD HILLES of Delaware reports that the Delaware Branch of the Woman's Party will sponsor two Equal Rights measures during this session of the Legislature. One bill states that for the purposes of voting, office-holding, taxation, testacy, intestacy, and jury service, the legal residence of a married woman shall be determined as if she were unmarried. The other bill repeals the provision of the Delaware law which excuses women from jury duty upon request. The fact that women are excused from jury service upon request tends to discourage the officials from calling them for service.

One of the measures which the Massachusetts branch will work for is a bill to give mothers Equal Rights with fathers to the services and earning of a minor child and to entitle the mother to share equally with the father in the compensation for loss of such services and earnings due to injury to the child. Mrs. H. L. Movius of Boston, chairman of the Massachusetts Branch, will direct the legislative work. Eleanor Calnan of Methuen, a member of the State Executive Committee, is arranging for the introduction of the Equal Rights bills in the Legislature.

Belle Bortin Ruppia of Milwaukee, chairman of the Wisconsin Branch of the

Woman's Party, visited National Headquarters last week and was one of the speakers at the dinner given by officers of the District Branch to the National Council on January 15. Mrs. Ruppia practices law in Milwaukee and is conducting the test case which will determine whether or not women are legally prohibited from employment by the Wisconsin legislature. Mrs. Ruppia while at headquarters made the following statement about the situation in Wisconsin:

"I will be remembered that several years ago, Wisconsin gave to women 'the same rights and privileges under the law as men,' except they were not to be denied the 'special protection and privileges' which they then enjoyed 'for the general welfare.' Of course, it was supposed that by the passage of this law, women were eligible to employment by the Legislature and that an old statute limiting legislative employees to men had been superseded. But the positions were not opened to women. The ruling by the Wisconsin Attorney-General was that the 'legislative service necessitates work during very long and often unseasonable hours,' and that it is for the special protection of women to be excluded from such service. So women still retain the 'privilege' of having all positions under the Wisconsin Legislature closed to them and open only to men.

"The test case has been instituted by a woman who had passed the civil service examination with a high average but who was denied consideration for a position in the Legislature. It remains to be seen whether the courts will take the same attitude as that of the Attorney-General or whether it will be held that women are eligible for positions in the Legislature by virtue of the Equal Rights law.

"The National Woman's Party Branch in Wisconsin and other women are supporting the plaintiff in the test case.

"At the same time as this test case is being conducted, an effort is being made to have the Legislature definitely remove the grounds of the discrimination by repealing the old law barring women from employment in the Legislature."

Feminist Notes

Woman Most Worthy Citizen

MRS. DAVID LEE CLARK, treasurer of the Austin (Texas) Library Association and wife of Dr. D. L. Clark, adjunct professor of English in the University, was named Austin's most worthy citizen for the year 1928. The announcement was made at a meeting of citizens at the roof garden of the Stephen F. Austin Hotel Sunday afternoon, January 6, 1929.

Mrs. Clark received a large, engraved silver-covered bowl, which was the award given by the Austin *American-Statesman* for placing good literature in the hands of Austin children. The award was presented by Governor Dan Moody, who told how Mrs. Clark suggested the establishment of a public library as a project for the Austin branch of the American Association of University Women.

Mrs. Clark is the first woman ever to receive the honor of being named the most worthy citizen of Austin, Texas.

No Freedom Left to Married Women

JUGOSLAV women lose all but a remnant of personal freedom by the new divorce laws which the orthodox church tribunals of the country have just

adopted, says a press dispatch from Belgrade.

Henceforth, a husband here can divorce his wife by producing proof that she spent a night away from the conjugal home without his knowledge or consent. An exception to this is made only if the wife spends a night at the home of her parents. The husband's consent must be given before a wife can accept the hospitality of even female friends.

A wife's visit to a dancing place or a movie theatre without her husband's consent also becomes just cause for divorce if he cares to use such a pretext.

Husbands cannot be divorced on the same grounds, although wives are still protected by clauses in the laws granting them divorce on the grounds of unfaithfulness, five years consecutive desertion, or imprisonment of the husband for not less than eight years.

Turkish Women Improve Economic Status

THE number of Turkish young women making themselves financially independent is increasing with tremendous rapidity, and the majority of them are no longer content to serve as cashiers, typists and secretaries, says a dispatch from Con-

stantinople to the *Christian Science Monitor*. Those who have graduated at the Faculty of Law are, for the most part, employed as recorders at the Palace of Justice.

Turkish women who have completed a term as recorders in the Palace of Justice are demanding their admission as barristers. Beyhan Hanem is already practicing, and three other young women are likely to be called shortly.

Two Million Dollar Fund

Treasurer's Report

EMMA WOLD, Treasurer

NETTIE TRAIL, C. P. A., Auditor

RECEIPTS collected by National Headquarters, December 7, 1912, to January 1, 1929, \$1,468,278.81.

Contributions, membership and other receipts, January 1 to 16, 1929:

Delaware Branch	\$100.00
Mrs. Stephen Bell, N. Y.	100.00
Mrs. Emile Berliner, D. C.	100.00
Miss Laura Berrien, Ga.	75.00
Miss Esther McLaughlin, N. Y.	1.00
Miss Lavinia Dock, Pa.	5.00
Katherine E. Smith, Ohio	10.00
Miss Cornelia H. Hill, D. C.	5.00
Miss Clara Greacen, D. C.	10.00
Miss Margaret Whittemore, Cal.	5.00
Miss Sophy Callahan, D. C.	1.00
EQUAL RIGHTS subscription (forwarded to EQUAL RIGHTS office)	2.00
Sale of literature	1.00
Refunds	2.65
Dividend from endowment fund	11.25
Rent of rooms at Headquarters	671.63

Total receipts, January 1 to 16, 1929.....\$1,100.53
Total receipts, December 7, 1912, to January 16, 1929.....\$1,469,379.34

Women in the Professions

A NEW research organization, the Institute of Women's Professional Relations, has recently been established with headquarters at the North Carolina College for Women, Greensboro, North Carolina. It is under the direction of a board sponsored by the American Association of University Women, but financed by a group of private individuals.

The institute has a five-year program of research looking toward the co-ordination of business and professional requirements with women's education, the cultivation of greater interest in pre-professional courses, and the profitable entrance of women into various fields such as merchandising, finance, and specialized professional service.

In addition to its research, the institute will act as a national clearing house covering the activities of the college guidance bureaus and of research and other agencies interested in the work and education of women. No placement work is to be done.

The object of research is to provide specific facts on occupations open to college women, the aptitudes and training required and the opportunities in various fields. Co-operation with business and the professional organizations in working

out programs of training, the development of plans for functional education and a study of the better adjustment of the home and women's professional and business interests will be features of the research program. Everyone in America is converted to the idea of educating our women, but not many are sure just what they are being educated for. The next generation will have to explore the field and find what positions could be made available for an educated woman and invent new professions to suit her special abilities.

The co-operation of the North Carolina College for Women and the Institute of Women's Professional Relations should be most profitable. The vocational director of the college, Chase Going Woodhouse, is also director of the institute. The specific questions being asked each day by students desiring information which will be of assistance in choosing an occupation and preparing themselves for it will serve as a stimulus to the formulation of research projects, while, in turn, the results of research and the theories which may be based upon these will be tested in the laboratory of eighteen hundred students.

The members of the board of directors

of the institute are Catherine Filene Dodd, Washington, D. C., chairman; Helen Bennett, Woman's World Fair, Chicago; Walter Dubois Brookings, United States Chamber of Commerce; Dr. Alice M. Baldwin, dean of Duke University; Dr. Julius I. Foust, president, North Carolina College for Women; A. Lincoln Filene, Boston, Massachusetts; Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreth, Montclair, New Jersey; Prof. Harry D. Kitson, Columbia University; Dr. C. R. Mann, American Council on Education; Mrs. William Brown Meloney, New York *Herald-Tribune*; Prof. Howard Odum, University of North Carolina; Dr. Iva L. Peters, dean and director of personnel, Syracuse University.

Ex-officio members of the board are the following officers of the American Association of University Women: Mary E. Woolley, president; Mrs. A. Ross Hill, treasurer; Ada Comstock, chairman, educational policies committee.

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